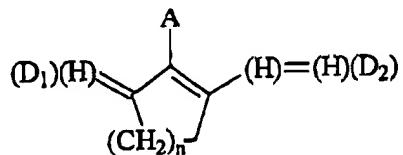


development to afford a bare copper substrate. When used at significantly higher levels (e.g., 2.5% or more by weight) SQS is seen to initiate photopolymerization only at significantly higher intensities or power densities (megawatts/cm). As discussed elsewhere in the body of the specification, it is believed that the near IR photosensitizers of this invention work via a photochemical mechanism of energy transfer while SQS works less efficiently and only when present in higher levels via a photothermal mechanism of energy transfer.

TABLE 1

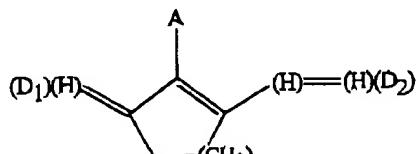
I

Please make changes on page 33, lines 12-14.

A³
R¹ - R² = H, C₁-C₆ alkyl; Ar, which is phenyl or napthyl which is unsubstituted or substituted with halogen atom, O(C₁-C₆ alkyl), (C₆-C₁₀) aryl, -Oaryl, or CF₃; (C₁-C₆) alkyl (C₆-C₁₀) aryl;

IN THE CLAIMS:

- A⁴*
1. (Amended) A near infrared sensitive composition, comprising:
 - (a) a near infrared dye photochemical sensitizer that enables the composition to undergo either
 - (i) effective photopolymerization or
 - (ii) effective photoimaging upon exposure to near infrared radiation,
 the near infrared dye is a compound of formula I:



I

wherein substituent A is chosen from